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United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets

SEED REPORTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C. DECEMBER 7, 1918 VOL. 2, NO. 6

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In accordance with the provisions contained in section 2, of an Act of Congress (Public No. 40, 65th Congress), approved August 10, 1917, the Chief of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been authorized and instructed as an agent of the Secretary of Agriculture, to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain authoritative information regarding the matters authorized to be investigated under that section.

The Seed Reporting Service has been established pursuant to sections 2 and 8, of the Act, to obtain such information concerning seeds, as may seem necessary or desirable.

The Seed Reporter is printed at, and mailed from, Chicago. The regular monthly issue is mailed usually on the first Saturday after the fourth of the month. Persons or concerns wishing to receive it regularly as issued should send name and address to the Seed Reporting Service, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A copy of the current issue will be furnished on application to the field office of the Seed Reporting Service, 59 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill., to anyone after, but not before, nine o'clock of the morning of the first business day following date of mailing.

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief, Bureau of Markets.
W. A. WHEELER, in Charge, Seed Reporting Service.

PREFERENCE LIST CANCELLED.

Attention is called to a statement in the November 9 issue of the Seed Reporter, that seeds had been placed in Class I of the Preference List by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board.

Since the armistice was signed the Priorities Division has announced the formal cancellation of all outstanding priority ratings, whether by certificate or automatic ratings, except those for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Navy, railroads, telegraph companies, and telephone companies, effective November 22, 1918.

From time to time, however, the Priorities Division will make such rulings and suggestions in connection with priorities of the different industries as changing conditions may require.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL SEED INQUIRY FROM SHIPPERS OF CLOVER, ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Early in December schedules will be mailed to shippers of red, alsike, and sweet clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed to obtain information relative to actual and probable shipments of seed from the 1918 crop, as compared with the total quantity shipped from the 1917 crop. Information will also be requested relative to the percentage of the crop still in growers' hands, average quality of the 1918 crop for seed compared with normal, and average prices paid to growers this season. It is expected that a tentative report will be prepared from the returns in this inquiry for publication in the issue of the Seed Reporter for January 11, 1919, and that a final report will be made on February 8, 1919. These reports will be of considerable interest to all those engaged in handling these seeds. To dealers in clover seed the reports will be of especial interest at this time because the production of red clover seed for this year has been reported considerably below normal, and the question of high prices, which are prevailing at present is under much discussion at this time.

In connection with the final report from this inquiry for February 8, it is hoped that information will be in hand for the preparation of maps showing surplus producing areas of each of the kinds of seeds covered by the inquiry, and also areas which normally use more seed of each kind than is produced in such areas. If this information is sufficiently complete at that time, maps will be prepared and published in the issue of the Seed Reporter for February 8, 1919.

DENMARK ESTABLISHES SEED PRICES.

The Seed Administration of the Danish Government has issued a circular, effective November 1, 1918, giving wholesale and retail prices of seeds grown or consumed within Denmark, and giving regulations governing the export of seeds from Denmark. The wholesale and retail prices given in this list are maximum for home trade and home consumption, and the wholesale prices are minimum for export trade.

In order to obtain permission to export seeds from Denmark the following conditions must be complied with: (a) The price at which the seed has been sold abroad, and which must not be less than the published authorized list, must be stated exactly in the application. (b) In case the seed has not been sold at the time of export and the exporter can not state the prices which will be obtained, he must deposit an amount to be fixed by the Seed Administration as a guarantee, and, (c) further, there must be paid a tax of from 10 to 25 per cent of the amount received above the list prices.

The amount obtained from the tax on seed exports is to be used for three purposes: (1) to pay expenses of the Seed Administration; (2) to insure the seed farmers obtaining a price equal to 20 per cent less than the export price; and (3) to provide a fund by which to lower the cost of seeds imported and used by Danish farmers.

This is of special interest to American seedmen, as it makes necessary the payment by them on all contract orders from Denmark of a price at least as high as that published in the list authorized by the Danish Government, even though the price stipulated in the growing contract was lower than the authorized list.

Vegetable Seed Exports.

In view of the estimated increased production of certain vegetable seed crops for 1918, considerable interest is manifested by commercial vegetable seed growers toward the present and future foreign demand and requirements. The totals of the shipments contemplated on orders placed for export up to September 15, 1918, as reported in the vegetable seed export inquiry made by the Seed Reporting Service at that time, may serve as an indication of foreign demand. As a matter of information, the approximate totals reported on that inquiry for eight of the more important items are given here in comparison with the total amounts reported as exported for each of the two preceding years. It must be understood that the figures given in column one for the current year are not exactly comparable to those in columns two and three for the two years previous, because the former represents only shipments contemplated on orders placed up to the time the inquiry was made.

KIND OF SEED	Exports contemplated, year ending July 1,	Quantity exported, year ending July 1	
	1919.	1918	1917
Beet—Garden	145,000	42,293	14,283
Beet—Mangel	50,000	7,355	16,619
Carrot	880,000	400,009	159,270
Lettuce	290,000	270,426	313,678
Onion Seed	380,000	242,232	291,783
Parsnip	55,000	16,733	10,422
Peas—Garden	4,150,000	2,713,101	7,289,225
Radish	340,000	104,048	59,065

Announcement of Seed Survey for January 1, 1919.

In the announcement of the seed survey for July 1, 1918, published in the issue of the Seed Reporter for June 8, 1918, it was stated that, as a tentative policy of the Bureau of Markets, National surveys of vegetable and field seeds would be made twice a year, and that the dates tentatively adopted for these surveys were February 1 and July 1, the former representing the peak of the season and the latter representing the date when stocks generally are lowest. Upon further consideration of these dates, it has been thought best to change the date for the mid-winter survey from February 1 to January 1, as this meets with favor with the majority of seedsmen and will give the data a month earlier in the season.

In the coming survey it is planned to request only those figures covering stock on hand and receipts, which can be obtained readily in every well-organized business on the basis of actual inventory or estimates, and to make the schedule as simple as possible, for it is recognized that at this season of the year every seedsman is busy and only those reports that are absolutely necessary at this time should be required.

The information that has been requested in previous surveys on vegetable seed production and acreage will not be requested at this time because careful estimates of vegetable seed production are being published in this issue of the Seed Reporter and figures giving actual production will not be available from growers until a month or two later when they have had time to complete their re-cleaning of stocks and to make an inventory of their production for the season. It is probable that a formal survey of vegetable seed production and acreage planted, or to be planted, for 1919 harvest will be made under date of February 1 or March 1.

The schedule in the seed survey of January 1, 1919, is in three sections and includes, among other things, the following:

Section 1. Vegetable Seeds.

(a) *Stocks on hand on January 1, 1919, and on February 1, 1918.* The figures given must include all amounts held or stored by the one reporting in his own warehouse or other warehouses not owned or operated by other seedsmen, and they must include all seeds in transit to the one reporting on the date of the survey as shown by his records or invoices.

(b) *Total receipts for the 6-month period ending January 1, 1919, and for the 7-month period ending February 1, 1918.* Figures given under total receipts must include all stocks whether owned by the one reporting or not, whether received by him at his own or other private warehouses, or public warehouses, except those of other seedsmen, and must also include *stocks grown by him* and *stocks in transit to him* on the date of the survey, as shown by his records and invoices.

Section 2. Field Seeds.

The information to be obtained in this section is the same in character as for section 1. The field crops covered are clovers, grasses, millets, etc. Field seeds of those kinds commonly used for food, feed, or manufacturing purposes, such as seed grain, beans, peas, potatoes, cotton seed, etc., are not included in this survey.

Schedules will be mailed to those dealers and growers who are on the mailing lists of the Seed Reporting Service, but it is recognized that they will not reach everyone who should report in this survey. In some cases the names of those who should report may not be included in the mailing lists, or it may be that the schedule will fail to reach the proper person after mailing. In order to make it easier for all those who are required to report in the survey to obtain schedules, a supply of them will be placed in seven of the field offices of the Seed Reporting Service, where they may be obtained on request, either by those who fail to receive copies of the schedule or who need additional copies on which to report for branch establishments. Schedules may be obtained after December 20 by addressing any one of the following offices of the Seed Reporting Service: 320 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minnesota; 59 Board of Trade, Chicago, Illinois; 302 Postal Telegraph, Kansas City, Missouri; 1710 Third National Bank, Atlanta, Georgia; 503 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado; 607 Balboa Building, San Francisco, California; 514 Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Washington; or the main office, Washington, D. C. A duplicate copy of the schedule is furnished, so that one copy may be filled out and returned as directed and the other copy filled out and retained for future reference by the one reporting.

Those who are required to report in this survey are the following: All wholesale and mail-order seed dealers; all retail seed dealers whose main business is handling seeds; all other seed dealers, commercial seed growers, and seed brokers whose stocks on hand at any time between January 1, 1918, and January 1, 1919, amounted to 500 pounds of vegetable seeds, or 5,000 pounds of field seeds of the kinds included in Section 2 of the schedule; and all commercial growers of vegetable seeds.

Schedules will be mailed about the middle of December, and should be returned as soon as possible after January 1, 1919, and not later than January 10, 1919, as this time has been prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for this purpose.

Lespedeza Seed Outlook.

Reports received from growers and local shippers of lespedeza seed indicate that the total quantity of lespedeza seed harvested this season is equal to, or slightly more than, that of 1917. It will be remembered that the 1917 crop was far below normal, both as to quantity and quality of seed harvested, because of unfavorable growing season. In many sections this season, notably in southern Louisiana and southwestern Mississippi, the crop was badly damaged by continued dry weather and did not grow high enough to cut for hay or seed. Some farmers in Louisiana, influenced by the high price of cotton, plowed up their lespedeza fields last spring and this reduced the acreage normally cut for seed in that section. Labor conditions also have been a factor in the harvesting of lespedeza for seed this season. As is probably known, lespedeza when permitted to stand too long shatters seed very badly. Unless sufficient labor and machinery are available for harvesting it at the proper time, much seed, and probably all of the better grade of seed, is lost. In the lower Mississippi River Delta, it is reported that some growers lost large quantities of seed because of the heavy rains which came at the time the lespedeza was ready to be cut.

In some of the counties, which have suffered from two successive dry years, and which normally produce a surplus of seed, the increased local demand will consume the entire production for those counties. It appears, however, that the increased surplus which is being produced in other sections, principally central and northern Mississippi and northern Alabama, will aid materially in supplying the demand for lespedeza seed, which for the past two years has been greater than the supply.

The quality of lespedeza seed this season generally is reported good. In this connection it is interesting to note that approximately 70 per cent of the total quantity of seed normally harvested is "pan-caught." A pan with a perforated tin or a wire covering is attached to the cutter-bar of the mower and in cutting the crop, either for hay or principally for seed, the heavier and better grade seed will fall into the pan through the perforated top as the hay passes over it. Some dealers discriminate against threshed seed in favor of "pan-caught" seed, because the latter is usually of better maturity and higher germination.

There has been no movement of the 1918 crop and practically no sales are reported, although the price being offered by shippers and dealers ranges from $18.00 to $22.00 per 100 pounds, which is about the same as the price offered at this time last season.

In the following table is given figures taken from the average of reports received, representing the lespedeza seed situation in the principal producing sections. It is believed that these figures will be of value in enabling those interested to form their own opinion as to the present outlook for lespedeza seed. The sections referred to as "W. Tenn.," "N. La.," and "N. Ala.," represent only one county each, and estimates made by those reporting would indicate that relatively small quantities are produced in "N. La." and "W. Tenn.," while a much larger quantity is produced in "N. Ala."

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD, AND QUALITY OF 1918-CROP LESPEDEZA SEED.

Section	Percentage of normal acreage cut for seed this season.	Percentage of 1917 acreage cut for seed this season.	Yield of seed this season compared with the normal yield.	Yield of seed this season compared with the 1917 yield.	Average yield per acre this season.	Percentage of seed that is normally "pancaught."	Estimated quality of 1918 seed.
	%	%	%	%	Pounds	%	
W. Tenn..	25	..	50	50	100	90	Fair
N. Ala...	80	85	75	75	150	40	Fair
NC. Miss.	90	110	75	90	100	80	Good
EC. Miss..	50	50	90	80	125	..	Fair
SW. Miss..	30	90	75	100	95	75	Good
N. La.....	60	100	60	100	150	100	Good
S. La.....	60	90	80	150	200	75	Good

Vegetable Seeds

Commercial Stocks, Receipts, Imports, Exports, and Estimated Sales for 1917 and 1918.

A revised tabulation of reports from 525 concerns reporting in the seed surveys of February 1 and July 1, 1918, including data from other sources.

The following table presents a complete revision of commercial stocks, receipts, imports, and exports of vegetable seeds as reported in the seed surveys of February 1 and July 1, 1918. The reports compiled from these surveys and published in previous issues of the Seed Reporter, were made shortly after the data were obtained and before sufficient time was available to check all reports carefully so as to eliminate inaccuracies and obtain complete reports from all sources. This revised tabulation brings together in one table the essential facts relative to carry-over, receipts, imports, and exports upon which to compute the sales for two years ending July 1, 1918 and 1917, respectively. These data have also been used in conjunction with commercial production as a basis for computing the commercial consumption for the same period. The figures given in this table should replace all tables previously published in the Seed Reporter giving similar data for the same periods.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kind of Seed.	Stock on hand July 1,			Receipts for year ending July 1,		Imports for year ending July 1,		Exports for year ending July 1,		Estimated Sales for year ending July 1,	
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beans—Dwarf snap	5,668,906	4,750,668	5,423,213	24,196,871	22,846,427			199,002	194,959	23,280,000	23,520,000
Beans—Garden pole (not including lima)	1,891,054	2,436,849	2,877,238	3,721,833	4,193,769			26,552	17,234	4,270,000	4,635,000
Beet—Garden (Imported)	615,657	821,243	887,673	468,074	448,509	*447,878	*483,112			675,000	515,000
Beet—Garden (Domestic)	385,715	227,909	181,754	968,033	551,349			42,293	14,283	810,000	505,000
Beet—Mangel (Imported)	631,071	521,100	653,318	730,506	488,114					620,000	620,000
Beet—Mangel (Domestic)	62,465	29,342	23,146	82,836	127,093			7,355	16,619	50,000	120,000
Beet—Sugar (Imported)	16,569,812	12,109,340	5,946,537	15,128,753	17,944,816	15,636,541	14,465,635				
Beet—Sugar (Domestic)	5,658,805	3,203,552	584,808	7,472,394	7,661,130			30,346	300		
Cabbage (Imported)	174,089	276,735	378,165	117,217	168,559	83,210	108,397			220,000	270,000
Cabbage (Domestic)	436,269	457,586	546,858	594,079	517,024			15,468	17,237	615,000	605,000
Carrot	573,262	267,661	282,034	2,106,009	1,094,366	32,500	15,351	400,009	159,270	1,800,000	1,110,000
Cauliflower	8,064	10,677	9,729	9,037	12,708	7,969	7,799	516	355	11,600	11,700
Celery (Imported)	26,918	27,084	30,204	18,588	16,770	*167,684	*755,532				
Celery (Domestic)	76,281	72,644	43,506	67,511	89,856			3,997	1,927	94,000	61,000
Cucumber	1,185,946	1,029,944	678,991	1,298,009	1,328,823			38,653	44,921	1,140,000	980,000
Kale	46,791	82,934	101,777	73,778	107,796	8,016	16,090	214	277	110,000	126,000
Lettuce	879,169	713,558	535,376	1,578,257	1,660,161			270,426	313,678	1,415,000	1,480,000
Muskmelon	414,227	423,185	366,201	381,464	399,450			2,600	3,023	390,000	340,000
Watermelon	671,326	550,097	522,709	1,385,398	1,041,050			6,205	7,499	1,265,000	1,015,000
Onion seed (Imported)	37,883	22,954	38,332	141,175	110,137					126,000	125,000
Onion seed (Domestic)	310,517	359,353	152,811	2,182,904	3,068,111			242,232	291,783	2,230,000	2,860,000
Onion sets	176,437	131,671	29,239	59,046,749	43,236,261			233,400	358,424	59,000,000	43,000,000
Parsley	162,675	165,708	134,752	227,031	261,902	*66,494	*37,625	9,406	5,258	230,000	230,000
Parsnip	15,903	77,199	111,109	180,777	262,379	7,065	64,819	16,733	10,422	242,000	296,000
Peas—Garden	8,892,940	13,044,844	21,702,881	59,397,675	60,724,696			2,713,101	7,289,225	63,000,000	69,000,000
Pepper	33,468	24,989	35,874	76,206	45,361	21,884	4,962	931	851	67,000	56,000
Pumpkin	250,282	155,473	133,862	495,412	442,167			2,894	2,487	400,000	420,000
Radish (Imported)	150,532	202,022	279,082	120,346	208,854	102,735	119,475			170,000	285,000
Radish (Domestic)	685,719	869,112	946,249	1,303,693	1,560,838			104,048	59,065	1,490,000	1,640,000
Salsify	29,134	16,486	8,239	101,382	62,820			18,124	2,805	89,000	54,000
Spinach (Imported)	457,008	192,093	475,017	778,260	716,356	804,789	634,100			515,000	1,000,000
Spinach (Domestic)	114,550	67,559	39,414	696,606	281,624			9,216	1,992	650,000	250,000
Squash—Summer	147,377	129,950	73,202	247,402	284,227			2,789	2,872	230,000	230,000
Squash—Winter	126,223	138,474	168,136	237,886	218,950			2,950	2,545	250,000	250,000
Sweet corn	1,651,413	2,661,464	1,867,320	11,480,321	15,483,042			409,225	215,187	12,500,000	14,700,000
Tomato	190,603	181,393	234,581	439,569	330,698			10,913	5,387	430,359	385,000
Turnip—English	2,421,510	3,191,378	3,948,999	1,155,420	1,314,039	*2,150,965	*1,066,001	92,305	6,841	1,925,000	2,070,000
Turnip—Swede	226,443	320,433	437,841	269,875	365,562			25,990	10,514	365,000	480,000

*The figures given under imports of celery and parsley include seed used for other than planting purposes. The figures given under imports of garden beet include mangel beet, and those given for English turnip include Swede turnip. The quantity of turnip indicated as imported for the year ending July 1, 1918, of 2,150,965 pounds, has not appeared in the reports made by seedsmen in seed surveys. Whether this quantity, reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, is in the hands of dealers other than seedsmen, or whether an error has been made in reporting it is not known. If this quantity of seed had entered seed distributing channels, it would be included in full under receipts for the year ending July 1, 1918.

CHICAGO NOTES.

This is naturally a dull period in the seed business, and selling is confined chiefly to occasional carload lots of clover or timothy seed to large jobbers. The receipts on the Board of Trade of both timothy and clover seed continue light.

In those States east of the Mississippi River, which sometimes produce a considerable surplus of timothy seed, the 1918 crop was very much below that of recent past years, hence it is thought that these sections will be buyers of seed next spring rather than sellers. The quality of this year's crop of timothy seed is inferior to that of last year, being discolored and badly hulled.

Cash timothy seed on the Board of Trade has advanced about 50 to 75 cents per 100 pounds since early in November, and is now quoted at from $9.00 to $9.50 for fair to good; $10.00 to $10.50 for prime to choice; and $10.75 to $11.00 for high-grade seed. Prices on futures have not advanced, being higher early in November than at present (December 2); the range on March, the active month traded in, being from $12.90 to $12.25 per 100 pounds.

Very little clover seed is being offered. Prices are higher than a month ago, with a range for country-run seed from $30.00 to $38.00 per hundred pounds for good to choice qualities.

As reported by the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago receipts of timothy seed at Chicago, during November, 1918, were 3,242,000 pounds and shipments 3,903,000 pounds. For November, 1917, the receipts were 2,966,000 pounds and shipments were 1,511,000 pounds.

DWARF SNAP BEANS AND GARDEN PEAS.

Acreage, estimated yield per acre, and estimated production for 1918, by States.

STATE.	Acreage.	Estimated yield per acre.	Estimated production for 1918.
Dwarf Snap Beans.			
Colorado	29,912	461	13,795,000
Michigan	14,329	265	3,800,000
Idaho	9,434	1,068	10,077,000
New York	8,683	387	3,353,000
California	2,696	858	2,315,000
Montana	2,469	681	1,682,000
Other States	3,345	....	1,403,000
United States	70,867	514	36,425,000
Garden Peas.			
Washington	38,467	431	16,598,000
Idaho	30,192	722	21,814,000
Montana	24,865	568	14,138,000
Wisconsin	10,321	918	9,470,000
Michigan	3,599	542	1,950,000
California	1,889	794	1,500,000
Other States	861	....	442,000
United States	110,194	598	65,912,000

Vegetable Seeds

COMMERCIAL ACREAGE, AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION, AND ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL CONSUMPTION, FOR THE UNITED STATES.

A revised tabulation of reports from 185 commercial vegetable seed growers reporting in the Vegetable Seed Production Survey of July 1, 1918, including information and estimates from other sources.

The following table gives the estimated total production and estimated average yield per acre for the United States for each kind of vegetable seed covered by the vegetable seed production surveys. There is also given a complete revision of the data previously published relative to production for the years 1917, and 1916. The figures given of commercial acreage are the same as those published in the November issue of the Seed Reporter, except in the case of garden peas which have been increased for 1918. In addition there is given the estimated commercial consumption for the two years ending July 1, 1918, and 1917, respectively.

It would be a difficult matter, in fact practically impossible, to give totals of acreage, production, and yield which would include all of the vegetable seed production in home or market gardens, which seed is produced almost entirely for planting in the same garden where produced. However, it is recognized that the larger part of the vegetable seed consumed is produced by specialized commercial agencies and that the commercial production in practically all cases will represent very nearly the total production. The figures on commercial production are obtained from all of the larger commercial vegetable seed growers. Those published at this time for 1917 and 1916 represent the accurate totals of production reported by the growers, and the figures given for 1918 are based on the best estimates that can be made by the growers. The figures given indicating the average yield per acre are computed from total commercial production and total commercial acreage for the United States. Because of the great variation in yields in different sections of the country, these figures cannot be assumed to represent any particular locality.

The changes which may appear in figures, published at this time from those previously published, are due to the elimination of duplication of reports and to other factors resulting from a careful study of all the data that have been presented in the various seed surveys that have been conducted. It was impossible in the figures first published, which were compiled soon after the reports were received, to obtain the complete commercial acreage and production or to avoid all duplication of reports. It is thought that the figures published here are practically complete and that duplication has practically been eliminated.

From the amount of data that has been accumulated in the several seed surveys, it is possible now to present estimates of commercial consumption for the two years ending July 1, 1918, and 1917, respectively. These figures as presented at this time, will serve as a tentative basis for estimating our domestic requirements in the future. They have been computed from the carry-over, production, imports, and exports, and should represent approximately, without duplication, the correct quantities of seed which are consumed annually in the United States through commercial channels.

The estimated commercial consumption given for sugar beet seed for the two years does not conform to the estimates obtained on a basis of total acreage, quantities sown per acre, and the quantity required for replanting, which estimates have been reported to be greater than the quantities indicated here.

The estimated commercial consumption of sweet corn for the year ending July 1, 1918, given here is much greater than for the previous year. This may be because of the very low vitality of the 1917 crop of seed sweet corn, necessitating much heavier planting and replanting, and the utilization for other purposes of large quantities of seed intended for planting.

A table showing by States for dwarf snap beans and garden peas the production, commercial acreage, average yield per acre, and the estimated quantity produced in 1918 appears elsewhere in this issue.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kind of Seed	Commercial Acreage.			Average Yield per Acre.			Commercial Production.			Estimated Commercial Consumption, Year Ending July 1.	
	1918	1917	1916	1918 Est.	1917	1916	1918 Est.	1917	1916	1918	1917
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beans—Dwarf Snap	70,868	63,524	63,581	514	234	237	36,425,000	14,809,000	15,074,000	13,700,000	15,550,000
Beans—Garden pole (not including Lima)	6,297	4,029	4,971	627	315	243	3,950,000	1,268,000	1,208,000	1,790,000	1,630,000
Beet—Garden	2,748	826	342	889	562	587	2,440,000	464,000	200,000	*480,000	*480,000
Beet—Mangel	418	20	5	873	1,504	720	365,000	30,000	3,600	320,000	320,000
Beet—Sugar	6,014	4,638	5,655	980	1,094	980	5,900,000	5,076,000	5,539,000	13,800,000	11,200,000
Cabbage	974	737	765	161	393	284	157,000	292,000	217,000	485,000	500,000
Carrot	4,622	1,965	1,039	508	574	574	2,350,000	1,129,000	534,000	455,000	405,000
Celery	175	84	85	370	335	611	65,000	28,100	5,200	.....	.....
Cucumber	3,053	4,694	4,397	210	218	209	640,000	1,026,000	920,000	830,000	525,000
Kale	71	18	55	153	250	540	10,900	4,500	29,000	48,000	64,000
Lettuce	2,276	1,979	1,723	320	457	626	730,000	903,000	1,078,000	470,000	585,000
Muskmelon	1,558	1,827	1,791	148	161	155	230,000	293,000	277,000	300,000	220,000
Watermelon	10,522	8,929	6,249	105	71	75	1,100,000	633,000	470,000	505,000	485,000
Onion seed	7,233	3,782	3,181	205	259	418	1,480,000	980,000	1,329,000	1,030,000	1,165,000
Onion sets	3,470	2,637	2,478	11,380	11,851	9,184	39,500,000	31,249,000	22,756,000	30,950,000	22,300,000
Parsley	155	109	78	360	772	1,583	56,000	84,000	123,000	144,000	125,000
Parsnip	269	137	90	743	499	748	200,000	68,000	67,000	120,000	155,000
Peas—Garden	110,194	110,129	72,130	598	444	721	65,912,000	48,868,000	52,014,000	50,300,000	53,400,000
Pepper	715	686	432	100	31	39	71,500	21,000	17,000	33,000	31,000
Pumpkin	1,490	1,512	1,201	151	72	94	225,000	108,000	111,000	.....	87,000
Radish	8,646	3,521	2,631	225	176	274	1,940,000	621,000	720,000	855,000	935,000
Salsify	123	131	52	228	431	624	28,000	56,000	32,000	25,000	21,000
Spinach	3,942	1,415	123	395	220	364	1,560,000	300,000	45,000	785,000	930,000
Squash—Summer	916	836	1,068	158	145	154	145,000	121,000	164,000	101,000	105,000
Squash—Winter	2,539	1,328	1,131	102	70	78	260,000	93,000	87,000	102,000	114,000
Sweet corn	13,934	12,975	14,420	1,180	640	588	16,500,000	8,303,000	8,468,000	8,900,000	7,460,000
Tomato	4,024	3,204	2,460	71	92	76	287,000	227,000	187,000	206,000	234,000
Turnip—English	766	24	54	290	127	375	222,700	3,000	20,000	.....	*1,550,000
Turnip—Swede	271	21	10	80	418	384	22,000	8,700	3,800	.....	400,000

An Epitome of Regulations Respecting the Importation of Seed into Canada.

Prepared in the Office of the Seed Commissioner of Canada.

Regulations have recently been adopted to prevent the importation into Canada of undesirable seed. The following are among the most important provisions of the Order in Council respecting seed importation which was passed October 26, 1918:

Importation of Unfit Seed Prohibited.

1. "On and after the first day of November, 1918, the importation into Canada of seeds of any or all kinds of clovers, grasses, vetches, rape, other forage plants, field root and garden vegetables in lots of ten pounds or more which are unfit for seeding purposes under the terms of this order, is hereby prohibited.

What Constitutes Unfit Seed.

2. "Any seed named in Regulation 1 hereof shall be considered unfit for seeding purposes (a) if it does not comply with the Seed Control Act requirements respecting the sale of seed in Canada, or (b) if it has been refused admittanee into any other country on aeeount of low-vitality.

Collectors of Customs to Take Samples.

3. "The collectors of Customs, under instructions which may be issued by the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Agriculture, shall draw and forward to a Canadian Government seed laboratory for examination samples of all lots of the seeds named in Regulation 1 hereof which are entered for consumption in Canada.

Delivery on Examination or in Bond.

4. "Except as provided by Regulation 5 hereof, seeds offered for importation in Canada from any foreign country, after samples of each lot have been taken for examination, shall be admitted only after the samples have been examined and pronounced fit for seeding purposes within the terms of this order; *Provided, however,*

That the collectors of Customs may deliver shipments to consignees when sampled, on the exeeution of a bond in a sum equivalent to the invoice value of the seed, together with the duty thereon, if any, conditioned upon the delivery of the shipments or any part thereof to the collector when demanded by him for any reason.

Delivery Without Examination or Bond.

5. "Under authority of the Minister of Agriculture, which may be withdrawn at any time, the collectors of Customs may deliver to consignees upon sampling, and without a bond, shipments of (a) clover or grass seed which are marked with a grade number in accordanee with the provisions of The Seed Control Act, if a Canadian Government seed laboratory test number is given as authority for the grade; and (b) root and vegetable seeds which are apparently of strong vitality."

The regulations also provide for cleaning seed under bond and the deportation of shipments which cannot be cleaned to be salable in Canada. Mixing any seed with a lot or shipment of imported seed which has been found to be unsatisfactory for seeding purposes, within the terms of the order, is prohibited.

INSTRUCTIONS UNDER ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The instructions issued under the order in council contain the following:

1. Seed Which May Be Delivered Without Bond.

"Under authority of the Minister of Agriculture, given in section 5 of the Order in Council, grass and clover seed may be considered to be marked within the requirements of this section—(a) When the grade and test number are given on the invoice, or, (b) when the consignee presents with the invoice a certificate of analysis from a Canadian Government seed laboratory with a written statement that the certificate was issued on a sample which represents the seed covered by the invoice, provided that the certificate shows the seed to be salable in Canada. Until notification is received to the contrary, shipments of root and vegetable seeds may be delivered without a bond to all consignees.

2. Privilege of Delivery Without Bond May Be Withdrawn.

"The privilege of securing delivery of seed without a bond under the terms defined in the paragraph above may be withdrawn from any firm or individual upon written notification to the collector of customs from the Seed Commissioner.

Where to Send Samples.

"All samples drawn under the Order of Council shall be forwarded to the respective seed laboratories under which the ports of entry are located as follows:

All ports east of Port Arthur, Ont.	—Seed Laboratory, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
All ports including Port Arthur and west thereof to Saskatchewan and Alberta boundary.	—Dominion Seed Laboratory, 173 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
All ports in Alberta and British Columbia.	—Dominion Seed Laboratory, North West Travellers' Bldg. Calgary, Alta."

DELIVERY OF GOOD SEED FACILITATED.

The above regulations and instructions have been drafted so that the regular legitimate seed trade will be interfered with to the least possible extent, while the importation of unfit seed will be prevented.

The samples taken by the customs officers will be tested in the seed laboratories. When test numbers are given or certificates presented under (a) or (b), paragraph 1, of *"Instructions Under Order in Council"* for delivery without a bond, the samples taken by the collectors of customs will be compared with those on which the certificates, as indicated by the numbers, were given. When there is evidence that any firm or individual is attempting to secure delivery of grass or clover seed by giving inaccurate information respecting laboratory tests, or is importing root or vegetable seeds of unreasonably low vitality, the privilege of securing delivery without bond and before samples have been tested will be withdrawn from that firm or individual, as provided by paragraph 2 of instructions.

MISSOURI VALLEY NOTES

The Missouri Valley jobbers report a fair to good less-than-carload business this fall, but a poor to fair carload business. Somewhat higher prices than usual, smaller demand for grass seeds, and large carry-over of those kinds of seeds commonly shipped in carload lots by them are held accountable for the decreased demand from the East. The Missouri Valley seedsmen are somewhat cautious about stocking heavily on high-priced seeds because of the losses incurred by many of the dealers in handling "cane" and other seeds last year. Taking into consideration all of the kinds of seeds handled extensively in the Missouri Valley, the stocks of these seeds in jobbers' hands are not so large as usual.

In the following notes on the Missouri Valley seed markets, all prices are per 100 pounds. Prices quoted at country points, unless otherwise specified, are for good country-run seed, containing not over 2 or 3 per cent dockage, f.o.b. shipping station, usually in carload lots, and do not include customary commissions allowed agents for making purchases for the jobbers. The prices quoted by the jobbers are for high grade, recleaned seed, in 5 bag lots or more, prompt shipment, f.o.b. Missouri Valley points.

Alfalfa.—Jobbers estimate about 50 per cent of a normal crop of alfalfa seed. Only about one-half of the crop is of good quality. Prices paid for the better grades at country points, basis clean seed, range from $13.00 to $17.50. It is reported that about 75 per cent of the better grades, obtained from the early threshings, and only 25 to 35 per cent of the poorer grades, have moved from country points. Most of the lower-grade seed probably will be retained by the growers to sow their own acreage next year.

Missouri Valley jobbers are quoting their best grades of alfalfa at $18.00 to $20.00, but not much has moved at these prices in carload lots, because the central and eastern buyers seem to have carried over more alfalfa seed than usual, and are inclined to put off placing their orders until later.

Sweet Clover.—The larger proportion of the Kansas crop of sweet clover seed has moved from growers' hands, but less than one-half of the crop in the Northwest has moved. All of the seed that has been offered, regardless of area where grown, is of very good quality and has been bringing the growers $13.00 to $18.50 for hulled, white flower seed. This seed recleaned is being offered by the Missouri Valley jobbers at $19.00 to $22.50. Unhulled, white flower seed is being quoted at $14.00 to $16.00, depending upon the percentage of hulled seed and the absence of Johnson grass.

Millet.—It is reported that less than one-half of a normal crop of golden millet seed was produced in Kansas and Missouri, the main producing areas of this variety of

millet. Most of this seed has moved from Missouri shipping points, but only a small percentage of the crop has moved from Kansas points. Even though Missouri Valley jobbers are paying $4.00 to $4.50 to growers for golden millet, which is quite a premium over the prices that are being paid for other varieties of millet, growers at the present time are inclined to hold for higher prices. The quality of all of the varieties of millet seed, except golden, is good; the golden being dark in color.

A very light crop each of common and Siberian millet was produced in western Kansas, but reports from eastern Colorado indicate that these crops were good. Growers have been receiving $2.25 to $2.60 for common, and $3.00 to $3.75 for Siberian. These prices have been sufficiently attractive to cause a rather free movement of common and Siberian millets to the Missouri Valley markets.

An unusually large crop of broom corn or hog millet was produced in eastern Colorado and in a few counties of western Nebraska. Somewhat higher prices for this variety were paid early in the season, but at the present time only $2.00 to $2.25 is being paid to growers.

The demand for all varieties of millet, except broom corn millet, has been fair to good. Inquiries from the East indicate that common and Siberian millet will be substituted for the higher-priced golden millet, but the price of the latter remains firm, largely because of the limited stocks that are being held by the large jobbers. Missouri Valley seedsmen are quoting best grades of millet as follows: Golden at $5.00 to $5.50; common at $3.00 to $3.75; Siberian at $4.00 to $4.75; and broom corn millet at $2.50 to $3.00.

Sorgo or "Cane".—Little interest has been manifested thus far by Missouri Valley jobbers to contract "cane" seed. Many growers are inclined to hold their seed at 7 to 10 cents per pound, which were the prices that many growers had to pay for amber, orange, or red top "cane" last spring. The large jobbers well recall the heavy losses incurred by many dealers in handling this commodity last year and are unwilling to stock up heavily on "cane" seed this season. They seem to think that 2 to 3 cents per pound is all that they can afford to pay growers at the present time. Elsewhere in this publication is given detailed information concerning acreage, yield, prices, etc., of the sorgo or "cane" seed crop.

Sudan Grass.—Full information concerning this crop is given in another place in this issue. Very little seed has been bought by the large jobbers. It is thought that the crop will begin to move at about 10 cents per pound. Fancy recleaned seed is being quoted by the Missouri Valley seedsmen at about $14.00 per 100 pounds.

Sorgo or "Cane" Seed Outlook.

In order that growers and dealers might have information concerning the forage sorghum seed crop of the United States before it started to move from farms and country shipping points, an inquiry was made on November 14. Schedules used in this inquiry were sent to a long list of dealers in all the forage sorghum areas, requesting each dealer to indicate for his county the following for amber, orange, sumac, and mixed sorgo or "cane":

1. The percentage of the acreage normally cut for seed that will be harvested for seed this season.
2. How the 1918 acreage that has been harvested for seed compares with the 1917 acreage that was cut for seed.
3. How the yield per acre of seed this season compares with a normal yield.
4. How the yield per acre of seed this season compares with that of 1917.
5. An estimate of the average yield per acre of seed this season.
6. The estimated percentage of the 1917 crop of seed still in growers' hands.
7. The estimated percentage of the 1917 crop of seed still in local shippers' hands.
8. Prices that are being paid by shippers or dealers to growers for country-run seed per hundred pounds.
9. Prices that are being paid to growers for clean seed per hundred pounds.

In the accompanying table the numbers at the top refer to the number of queries mentioned above. In addition to these nine queries, a tenth one was asked, namely, "Is 1918 crop seed being sold or contracted freely to shippers and dealers?" Inasmuch as this question was answered by practically every one in the negative, it is not included in the table.

In looking over the table, it will be noted that in the most important amber and orange sorgo seed-producing areas, namely, Kansas, western Nebraska, and western Oklahoma, the acreage to be harvested for seed this year is considerably below normal, likewise the yield per acre. In many of the less important producing areas, the acreage and yield this year approach more closely to the normal, and in some instances exceed the acreage and yield of last year. In the Southern States east of the Mississippi River it does not appear that there will be so much sorgo seed harvested as was the case last year, according to the reports which have been received.

In several of the States included in this report, as well as in a few other States, the production of sorgo seed for planting purposes is of secondary importance. In these States sorghum seed is used chiefly for forage purposes or in the manufacture of molasses, and it is exceedingly difficult for correspondents residing in these States to determine with any degree of accuracy how large a crop will be harvested for seed purposes, because most of the forage sorghum seed is grown in small patches in scattered areas.

In the principal forage sorghum area, the weather was very unfavorable for seed production. The heavy seed producing States report one of the severest drouths on record, which blasted the seed or delayed its development to such an extent that it failed to mature before killing frosts occurred. No doubt the increased acreage of small grain crops and the high prices of roughage also were very important factors in decreasing the acreage that was harvested this year for seed.

Figures in columns 6 and 7, representing estimated percentage of the 1917 crop of seed still in growers' and shippers' hands, were the best that could be obtained from the reports received. Considerable variation was found in these figures for a given county, which, perhaps, is to be expected because of the difficulty in arriving at a percentage that is based on two rather difficult factors, namely, last year's production for the county, and the quantity of the 1917 seed that may be held in small or large lots by farmers and dealers scattered throughout the county. It has generally been supposed that considerable seed was carried over last year, because near the close of the planting season dealers found that their supply of sorgo seed was greater than the demand for it. No doubt much of this seed, especially that which failed to show high germination last spring, was used for feeding purposes.

Most of the reports indicate that only a very small percentage of the sorgo crop has been threshed. In most areas threshing will not be done until the latter part of December and the seed, therefore, probably will not move in large quantities to the important distributing points until in January and February. Practically no "cane" seed is being sold or contracted for by shippers or dealers, and the prices, which appear in the table, are nominal ones that growers are being bid for their seed. The prices for amber sorgo range on country-run seed from $2.00 per 100 pounds in northwest Kansas to $3.85 in western Oklahoma. In portions of Texas and New Mexico, as much as $7.00 or $8.00 per 100 pounds are indicated as being offered, but these simply reflect the high prices that were paid in Texas and New Mexico last spring for considerable quantities of "cane" seed and probably do not represent prices which dealers would be willing to pay for seed of the 1918 crop. Prices for clean seed range from about 25 cents to 50 cents above the country-run prices on the sorgo seeds.

It would seem from the data that have been compiled from the reports received in the forage sorghum inquiry, as well as from other data, that the acreage of amber "cane" cut for seed this year will be somewhat over 50 per cent of a normal acreage and the yield somewhat less than 75 per cent of a normal one, and as compared with last year the acreage and yield per acre this year will be about 85 per cent of the acreage and yield last year. The figures for orange "cane" do not differ materially from those of amber, principally because the most important orange "cane" seed producing areas coincide with those of the amber "cane" seed.

A severe drouth in July and August, together with hot winds and extremely high temperatures, in the most important sumac or red top "cane" seed-producing areas is held accountable for the greatly reduced acreage and yield per acre of this seed. This variety of sorgo is not grown over such a wide area as the amber sorgo. Most of the supply of sumac seed comes from the Texas Panhandle and adjacent sections of that State, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and these States are the ones which were visited by one of the severest drouths on record. The acreage and yield per acre for this year of sumac, judging from the reports, probably will be less than 50 per cent of a normal acreage and yield, and about 60 per cent of last year's figures.

Prices for sumac or red top "cane" range from about $2.00 to $3.75 for country-run seed, though in a few sections some dealers are reported to have been offering prices that approach those at which sumac was sold last spring. The average yield per acre this year, as reported, ranges from about 400 pounds in southeastern Kansas to 850 pounds in portions of Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Missouri.

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD, PRICES, ETC., OF SORGO OR "CANE" SEED.

From replies received from inquiries about November 20, 1918.

STATE OR DISTRICT	District Number.	1 Percentage of acreage normally cut for seed to be harvested this season for seed.	2 Percentage of 1917 acreage to be harvested for seed this season.	3 Yield of seed this season compared with the normal yield.	4 Yield of seed this season compared with 1917 yield.	5 Average yield per acre this season.	6 Estimated percentage of 1917 seed in growers' hands.	7 Estimated percentage of 1917 seed in shippers' hands.	8 Nominal prices being bid growers for country-run seed, per 100 pounds.	9 Nominal prices being bid growers, basis clean seed, per 100 pounds.
		Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Pounds	Per Cent	Per Cent	Dollars	Dollars
AMBER.										
NW. Kansas.....	604	45	100	60	95	600	10	2	2.00	2.35
NE. Kansas.....	605	60	70	60	65	600	5	5	2.25	2.60
SW. Kansas.....	606	65	105	70	90	650	3	2	2.55	2.80
SE. Kansas.....	607	35	55	45	70	450	3	3	2.55	2.90
NW. Missouri....	612	70	60	85	85	1,150	2	6	2.40	2.75
SW. Missouri....	614	30	55	50	55	700	3	4	2.50	2.85
E. Missouri.....	....	60	70	60	70	900	....	....	2.45	2.70
W. Nebraska....	601	80	100	90	115	900	5	2	2.25	2.50
E. Nebraska.....	602-3	75	90	70	90	900	1	3	2.40	2.70
Iowa	....	85	120	100	100	1,200	1	3	2.50	3.00
W. Oklahoma....	706	40	55	45	60	550	3	8	3.85	4.35
E. Oklahoma....	707	45	45	65	140	700	4	2	3.25	3.75
NW. Texas.....	701	40	50	35	45	500	2	5	2.85	3.35
E. & SE. Texas..	....	60	70	70	80	900	0	2	....	....
Colorado	....	90	110	90	95	850	5	7	2.25	2.50
New Mexico.....	....	60	110	85	100	900	1	1	....	....
Tennessee	....	60	60	70	80	700	1	7	3.00	3.40
Alabama	....	50	30	35	40	650	5	7	2.25	3.00
Other States.....	....	50	65	75	60	600	1	1	2.35	2.90
ORANGE.										
NW. Kansas.....	604	55	95	80	80	700	5	1	2.00	2.35
NE. Kansas.....	605	65	100	55	65	850	7	6	2.25	2.50
SW. Kansas.....	606	65	85	65	90	700	3	3	2.60	2.85
SE. Kansas.....	607	35	55	45	70	650	4	3	2.55	2.90
NW. Missouri....	612	75	70	75	85	1,250	0	5	2.40	2.80
SW. Missouri....	614	30	55	50	55	700	2	5	2.50	2.85
E. Missouri.....	....	55	85	80	85	800	....	....	2.45	2.70
W. Nebraska.....	601	60	110	100	120	850	1	2	2.25	2.50
E. Nebraska.....	602-3	85	80	65	90	850	1	4	2.40	2.70
Iowa	....	110	130	105	115	1,250	0	....	2.50	3.00
W. Oklahoma....	706	45	60	55	70	650	5	10	3.80	4.35
E. Oklahoma....	707	50	50	70	75	1,000	3	3	3.25	3.75
NW. Texas.....	701	35	45	30	40	450	2	5	2.85	3.35
E. & SE. Texas..	....	85	90	85	90	1,050	0	....	....	....
Colorado	....	70	80	80	75	1,000	0	10	2.25	2.40
New Mexico.....	....	65	85	75	80	900	1	1	....	....
Tennesse	....	60	60	70	70	750	1	5	3.00	3.40
Alabama	....	50	37	45	45	600	3	5	2.25	3.00
Other States.....	....	65	70	70	60	750	2	1	2.75	3.25
SUMAC OR RED TOP.										
NW. Kansas.....	604	60	95	75	85	600	2	1	2.35	2.75
NE. Kansas.....	605	30	30	35	35	500	10	0	2.15	2.50
SW. Kansas.....	606	75	80	65	85	600	3	3	2.80	3.15
SE. Kansas.....	607	40	60	40	70	400	5	5	2.50	2.90
NW. Missouri....	612	75	75	100	100	1,250	0	3	2.40	2.75
SW. Missouri....	614	25	30	40	45	450	3	3	2.60	2.90
E. Missouri.....	....	25	35	55	60	850	0	0	2.60	3.00
W. Nebraska.....	601	65	90	100	115	850	0	2	2.25	2.50
W. Oklahoma....	706	43	60	50	70	700	4	8	3.75	4.50
E. Oklahoma....	707	45	65	80	85	450	3	8	3.75	4.50
NW. Texas.....	701	30	45	45	50	650	2	6	3.10	3.50
E. & SE. Texas..	....	65	65	60	65	850	1	6	....	....
Colorado	....	90	100	75	100	750	0	0	2.50	3.00
New Mexico.....	....	65	60	90	75	850	1	1	....	....
Tennessee	....	55	55	70	70	750	2	5	3.25	3.75
Alabama	....	45	45	50	40	450	2	5	2.00	3.00
Other States.....	....	70	85	90	75	550	2	1	2.45	2.90
MIXED SORGOS.										
NW. Kansas.....	604	65	80	75	75	650	1	....	2.25	2.50
NE. Kansas.....	605	50	60	55	55	1,050	10	8	2.00	2.30
SW. Kansas.....	606	60	75	70	90	700	3	4	2.40	2.65
SE. Kansas.....	607	45	60	45	90	400	6	5	2.00	2.25
NW. Missouri....	612	90	105	100	105	500	0	4	2.25	2.60
SW. Missouri....	614	20	25	35	35	450	4	2	2.35	2.60
E. Missouri.....	....	55	55	45	....	800	....	....	....	....
W. Nebraska.....	601	70	60	105	110	1,000	2	0	2.00	2.25
E. Nebraska.....	602-3	105	100	90	85	1,500	2	0	2.25	2.50
Iowa	....	75	100	100	100	1,200	0	0	2.35	2.75
W. Oklahoma....	706	40	65	60	75	650	4	6	2.85	3.00
E. Oklahoma....	707	50	40	60	65	550	1	5	2.75	3.00
NW. Texas.....	701	50	70	40	70	550	3	5	2.50	2.85
E. & SE. Texas..	....	85	90	90	90	1,050	0	2	....	....
Colorado	....	80	95	95	110	700	0	7	2.30	3.00
New Mexico.....	....	70	90	75	80	750	1	1	....	....
Tennesse	....	50	60	75	75	900	2	8	2.60	2.90
Alabama	....	65	60	55	50	500	2	6	2.00	3.00
Other States.....	....	35	40	80	70	900	....	....	2.25	2.75

Sudan Grass Seed Outlook.

At the time of making the inquiry covering the sorgo or "cane" seed crops, similar data were obtained for the Sudan grass seed crop. As in the case of the sorgo crops, drouth was the principal factor in reducing the acreage that was harvested for seed in the Texas Panhandle and adjacent areas of that State, where the bulk of the Sudan grass seed is produced, and the acreage in that section is reported to be only about 40 per cent of a normal one, and about 65 per cent of last year's acreage.

The yield per acre in Texas is thought to be about 65 per cent of a normal one, and 75 per cent of last year's yield. Considering the country as a whole, the reports indicate that a little over 50 per cent of a normal acreage and about 75 per cent of a normal yield per acre will be harvested this year, and that the production will be somewhat more than one-half that of last year.

Most sections reported some Sudan grass seed in growers' and dealers' hands, but the estimates were so variable that the figures compiled from them are of value only in affording a basis for comparison of the carry-over in the different States producing this seed. The average yield per acre this year varies from about 200 pounds in New Mexico to 500 pounds in portions of Texas.

Nominal prices which growers are being bid for country-run Sudan grass seed vary from $9.25 to $11.25 per 100 pounds. Clean-seed prices in most cases are about $1.00 per 100 pounds more than for country-run seed.

The figures given in the following table have been compiled from an inquiry of November 14, and the same column headings are used in this table as in the sorgo or "cane" seed table.

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD, PRICES, ETC., OF SUDAN GRASS SEED.

STATE OR DISTRICT	District Number	1 Percentage of acreage normally cut for seed to be harvested this season for seed.	2 Percentage of 1917 acreage to be harvested for seed this season.	3. Yield of seed this season compared with the normal yield.	4 Yield of seed this season compared with 1917 yield.	5 Average yield per acre this season.	6 Estimated percentage of 1917 seed in growers' hands.	7 Estimated percentage of 1917 seed in shippers' hands.	8 Nominal prices being bid growers for country-run seed per 100 pounds.	9 Nominal prices being bid growers, basis clean seed, per 100 pounds.
		Per. cent.	Per. cent.	Per. cent.	Per. cent.	Pounds.	Per. cent.	Per. cent.	Dollars.	Dollars.
NW Kansas	604	50	85	80	90	320	3	1	10.00	10.50
NE. Kansas	605	60	75	70	70	450	8	4	9.25	13.30
SW. Kansas	606	65	90	55	75	290	4	2	10.00	10.75
SE. Kansas	607	55	75	70	70	380	4	4	9.50	10.50
NW. Missouri	612	75	90	95	95	...	0	3	11.25	12.00
SW. Missouri	614	70	60	50	65	...	3	2	10.00	11.00
E. Nebraska	602-3	100	100	75	60	400	3	10	10.00	12.00
W. Oklahoma	706	55	70	65	80	350	5	5	10.25	11.25
E. Oklahoma	707	65	60	55	65	250	4	4	10.00	11.00
NW. Texas	701	40	65	60	75	320	4	7	9.75	10.90
E. & SE. Texas		85	95	80	80	500	..	..	...	...
Colorado		85	80	90	100	250	2	2	9.50	11.00
New Mexico		80	125	85	80	200	0	0	...	10.00
Tennessee		95	75	85	75	...	1	0	10.00	12.00

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS PERMITTED ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Under the Seed Importation Act.

Compiled by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

KIND OF SEED	Month of November		5 mos. ending Nov. 30	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Alfalfa	.....	.....	76,700	24,500
Bluegrass:				
Canada	45,800	57,400	102,300	107,200
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	3,700
Clover:				
Alsike	732,400	463,000	3,076,000	811,200
Crimson	.....	105,100	220,100	978,500
Red	40,900	1,700	84,700	118,800
White	.....	2,200	.....	51,000
Clover Mixtures:				
White and Alsike	.....	.....	37,500	30,200
Alsike and Timothy	73,400	.....	73,400	.....
Millet:				
Broom Corn	.....	.....	.....	218,500
Hungarian	.....	.....	.....	9,000
Grass Mixtures	.....	.....	100	.....
Orchard Grass	.....	.....	.....	57,600
Rape	.....	2,966,900	152,100	7,119,700
Redtop	100	900	4,200	2,200
Rye Grass:				
English	88,800	108,300	394,700	458,700
Italian	.....	45,600	18,300	221,900
Timothy:	1,900	.....	43,400	100
Vetch:				
Hairy	6,000	.....	193,400	179,900
Spring	161,300	.....	182,700	.....

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NOTES

In the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, the production of clover seed for this season is very much below that of recent past years, and estimates of seed which has been or will be shipped for the season of 1918, as compared with that of 1917, are very much smaller.

Red Clover. In Idaho, it is reported that 65 per cent of the seed produced has already been shipped and has moved mainly to eastern markets. Thirty per cent is estimated still in growers' hands, and 5 per cent of the crop is not yet hulled. The seed is of excellent quality and of good bright color. Prices have ranged from $30.00 early in the season, later $35.00 to $40.00, and present basis for cleaned seed is $40.00 per 100 pounds.

In Oregon very little of the acreage of red clover was cut for seed this season, and the crop of seed is estimated to be only about 5 per cent normal. All seed has been hulled, and it is estimated that 85 per cent of it has already been shipped, principally to eastern markets and Portland. Ten per cent is still in growers' hands. Quality is only fair. Price at present is about $38.50 per 100 pounds on a basis of recleaned seed.

In Washington not over 50 per cent of the seed has been hulled and comparatively little has been sold or shipped, being still in growers' hands. The quality is only fair. Prices offered are from $31.00 to $32.00 per 100 pounds for machine-run seed.

Alsike Clover. In Idaho, it is estimated that 80 per cent of the seed has already been shipped, mainly to eastern markets. Practically all seed has been hulled and there remains about 10 per cent in growers' hands. The quality is only fair, and present price being paid for seed is $29.00 per 100 pounds on a recleaned basis.

In Oregon the acreage of alsike clover cut for seed is very small, estimated to be only about 4 per cent of that of normal years. Eighty per cent has been shipped, mainly to eastern markets and Portland. The quality of the seed is fair; present price being offered on a basis of cleaned seed is $28.00 per 100 pounds.

Alfalfa. In Idaho, threshing of the 1918 crop has been very much retarded on account of intermittent rains during October and November, so that it is estimated that not over 75 per cent of the seed has been hulled, and of this 40 per cent still remains in growers' hands. Quality has been good and the price being paid is about $17.00 per 100 pounds, on a basis of recleaned seed.

Timothy. There was a considerable quantity of timothy seed in local dealers' hands in Idaho, carried over from the 1917 season. In 1918 the production was very good, and seed in the northern part of the State is of excellent quality, being larger and of a brighter color than that of central Idaho. Most of the seed of the 1918 crop is now threshed. It is estimated there is still about 35 per cent in growers' hands, and 60 per cent has been shipped east or is in local dealers' hands. Prices have ranged from $8.25 to $10.00 per 100 pounds for machine-run seed. Little seed is usually retained in this district in excess of that required for local seeding and practically all of the crop is shipped to eastern markets.